ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 8—NO. 3. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1856. WHOLE NO. 357.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞ TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞ No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞ Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.

☞ From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, and Repair,
June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish Naval Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on the 8th day of July next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction, &c.,*" that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for such bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality, conformable to sample, size, &c; to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8—to be delivered one fourth part on or before the 15th May, one fourth part by the 29th July, one fourth part by the 26th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1857.—Classes Nos. 3 and 9—the whole by the 15th May, 1857. The remaining classes to be delivered—one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1857, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10, and all following if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditions previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire should enclose in their application postage stamps to insure their transmissions, but application to this bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I,———, of ———, State of ———, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 2, 1856.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at , or to , for signature and certificate.

(Date)

(Signature.)

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned,———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ——— of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of ——— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in the case said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors { A. B. C. D.

(Date.)

Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— ——— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12 black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire-wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine beams. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas, No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire wood.

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine beams. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 9, white pine mast timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white ash oars, and hickory bars. No. 15, white oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 24, pig iron. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery. No. 41, fire wood.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 2, white oak plank. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow pine beams. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 24, pig iron. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 31, glass. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 43, tank and galley iron. No. 44, chain iron. No. 45, ingot copper. No. 46, moulding sand, straw, &c.

GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No. 14, white ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No. 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No. 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No. 39, ship chandlery. No. 40, stationery.

June 12, 1856.

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

$400 REWARD.

SOME three years since my negro man,

Amos,

absconded, since which time I have been unable to get hold of him. He is about 5 feet 7 to 10 inches high, about twenty eight years old, nearly white, his face freckled, hair inclined to curl at the bottom of his head, eyes hazle or blue. He is a good HARNESS maker, somewhat dissipated in his habits, can read, write and cypher a little, and is no doubt passing himself for a white man.

Amos was raised by Mr. Lewis Dickey, of Spartanburg District, and his wife belongs to Dr. Bivings of Spartanburg. The last certain information I had of him he was in Kanawha county, Va. I believe he is in Western North Carolina or Western Virginia.

I will give Four Hundred Dollars for his confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again.

W. G. NEEL.

Harrisburg, Abbeville Dist., S. C., June 5, 1856.

Keep it Before the People.

THAT there is just now opening at ASTON'S the largest and best selected stock of pure

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

ever offered to the citizens of Western North Carolina.

He takes pleasure in calling the attention of Physicians and others to his stock, which, having been purchased of the best houses in New York and Philadelphia, are pure, fresh and reliable.

Call and examine for yourselves.

June 5, 1856. tf

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

More Good Things.

A fresh lot of cheese and crackers, lemons and mackerel, just opening at

ASTON'S.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of Gower & David has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All the Stock, debts and other assets of the firm have been sold and transferred to Mr. JOSEPH A. DAVID, who will continue the business at the same Stand, and who is authorized to sign the name of the said firm in closing its affairs. All demands, for or against the same, will be settled by him.

THOMAS C. GOWER,
DAVIS N. GOWER,
JOSEPH A. DAVID.

Greenville, S. C., June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c.

J. M. CARLISLE.

Rail Road Instalment.

IT is ordered by the President & Directors of the Greenville and French Broad Rail Road Company, that an Instalment of one per cent. on the Capital Stock of said Company, in addition to the one fourth of one per cent, heretofore ordered, be paid to the Treasurer, on or before the 25th of July next.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, Treasurer.

June 26, 1856. 5t

Bring on Your Wool.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old friends and customers that he is still at the old stand on Reems Creek, prepared as heretofore to card their Wool in superior style.

JOHN S. WEAVER.

May 22, 1856.

4000 Bushels of Corn,

For sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & Co.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

From the Washington Union.

The Wages of Labor.—Mr. Buchanan's views.—An Old Calumny Exposed.

In the memorable presidential canvass of 1840, one of the charges against the democratic party by which the people were deceived into the support of the whig nominations was the false allegation, that in advocating the independent-treasury system the democrats favored the reduction of the wages of the laboring man to "ten cents a day."—This, together with other misrepresentations equally unfounded succeeded for the time being in effecting the overthrow of the democracy. Within less than a year after that result, the people discovered the impositions which had been practised on them, and there is now not to be found on the statute-books one measure of general interest which was enacted by the Congress which was elected during the same temporary delusion in the popular mind which caused the defeat of the democratic candidate for the presidency.—Experience has so fully vindicated the wisdom of the independent-treasury system, that it has become the settled policy of the government, and no man of any party is insane enough to propose to disturb it. But whilst all men of all parties freely acquiesce in the independent-treasury policy, there are some who indulge the illusory idea, that because the people were cheated in 1840 by the false clamor about low wages they can be cheated again in 1856 in the same way. As it was on a palpable misrepresentation of a speech of Mr. Buchanan in support of the independent-treasury law that the charge as to the reduction of wages was made, it is supposed that now, when he is the democratic candidate for presidency, the same charge may be revived and pressed with equal success. So far from objecting to the renewal of this calumny, we are rather disposed to thank the State Gazette, of New Jersey, and other kindred journals, for the opportunity which they offord us of vindicating Mr. Buchanan's claims to wise statesmanship in the support of that measure which has become part of the settled policy of the government.

The "ten cent" charge had its origin in this wise: On the 22d of January, 1840, Mr. Buchanan delivered a speech in the Senate in favor of the independent-treasury bill, in reply to one by Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, against it. In that speech Mr. Buchanan discussed the measure in its practical bearing upon the manufacturing interest and upon the currency. He summed up the leading objects of the independent-treasury as follows:

"Our chief objects in adopting the independent treasury are to disconnect the government from all banks, to secure the people's money from the wreck of the banking system, and to have it always ready to promote the prosperity of the country in peace and defend it in war. Incidentally, however, it will do some good in checking the extravagant spirit of speculation, which is the bane of the country.

"In the first place, by requiring specie in all receipts and expenditures of the government you will create an additional demand for gold and silver to the amount of five millions of dollars per annum, according to the estimate of the President. A large portion of this sum will be drawn from the banks, and this will compel them to keep more specie in their vaults in proportion to their circulation and deposites, and to bank less. This, so far as it may go, will strike at the root of the existing evil. I fear, however, that it will prove to be but a very inadequate restraint upon excessive banking.

"In the second place, this bill will, in some degree, diminish our imports, especially after June, 1842. I most heartily concur with the senator in desiring this result. What is the condition of the importing business at the present moment? It is almost exclusively in the hands of British agents, who sell all the manufactures they can dispose of in other portions of the world, and then bring the residum here to glut our markets. According to our existing laws, they receive a credit from the government to the amount of its duties.—They sell the goods for cash; and this credit becomes so much capital in their hands to enable them to make fresh importations.—The independent-treasury bill requires that all duties shall be paid in gold and silver; and after June, 1842, the compromise law will take away the credits altogether. We shall then have a system of cash duties in operation, which will contribute much to reduce the amount of our importations and to encourage domestic manufactures.

"In the third place, this bill will make the banking interest the greatest economists in the country, so far as the government is concerned. The nerves of self-interest will be touched in favor of economy, and this will induce them to unite with the people in reducing the revenue and expenditures of the government to the lowest standard consistently with the public good."

Mr. Buchanan regarded the United States Bank as the antagonist proposition, and on that subject he spoke as follows:

"The senator ridiculed the idea that the establishment of a new bank of the United States could prove dangerous to civil liberty. Such a bank, with a capital of from fifty to a hundred millions of dollars, with branches in every State in the Union, directing, by its expansions and contractions, when prices should rise and when they should fall would be a most tremendous instrument of irresponsible power. It would be a machine much more formidable than this government, even if the administration were as corrupt as the fancy of of some gentlemen has painted it. There is a natural alliance between wealth and power. Mr. Randolph once said, 'Male and female created he them.' Combine the moneyed aristocracy of the country, through the agency of a national bank, with the administration, and their united power would create an influence which it would be almost impossible for the people to withstand. We should never again see these powers in hostile array against each other. In the days of General Jackson we witnessed the exception, not the rule.—Give any President such a bank as I have described, and we shall hereafter have a most peaceful succession. With all the power of the Executive, combined with all the wealth of the country, he would be the most arrant blockhead in the world if he were not able to re-elect himself and to nominate his successor. All the forms of the constitution might still remain. The people might still be deluded with the idea that they elected their President; but the animating spirit of our free institutions would be gone forever. A secret, but all pervading moneyed influence would sap the foundations of liberty and render it an empty name.

"The immense power of such an institution was manifested in the tremendous efforts which it made against General Jackson. Had he not enjoyed more personal popularity in this country than any man who ever lived, these efforts would have proved irresistible As it was, the conflict was of the most portentous character, and shook the Union to its centre. Indeed, the bank, at one time, would, in all human probability, have gained the victory, had the election of President chanced to occur at that period; and we should then have witnessed the appalling spectacle of the triumph of the bank over the rights and liberties of the people. The constitution of the country and the democratic party would then have been prostrated together."

In regard to the influence of prices as resulting from an inflated paper currency on the manufacturing interest, Mr. Buchanan made these remarks:

"Sir, I solemnly believe that if we could but reduce this inflated paper bubble to anything like reasonable dimensions, New England would become the most prosperous manufacturing country that the sun ever shone upon. Why cannot we manufacture good, and especially cotton goods, which will go into successful competition with British manufactures in foreign markets? Have we not the necessary capital? Have we not the industry? Have we not the machinery? And, above all, are not our skill, energy, and enterprise proverbial throughout the world? Land is also cheaper here than in any other country on the face of the earth. We possess every advantage which Providence can bestow upon us for the manufacture of cotton; but they are all counteracted by the folly of man. The raw material costs us less than it does the English, because this is an article the price of which depends upon foreign markets, and is not regulated by our own inflated currency. We, therefore, save the freight of the cotton across the Atlantic, and that of the manufactured article on its return here. What is the reason that, with all these advantages, and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacturer of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. Reduce our nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world, and you cover our country with blessings and benefits. I wish to Heaven I could speak in a voice loud enough to be heard throughout New England; because if the attention of the manufacturers could once be directed to the subject, their own intelligence and native sagacity would teach them how injuriously they are affected by our bloated banking and credit system, and would enable them to apply the proper corrective."

In answer to Mr. Clay's allegation, that the object of the friends of the independent treasury was to establish an exclusive metallic currency, Mr. Buchanan stated the following to be his position.

"But the senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] leaves no stone unturned. He says that the friends of the independent treasury desire to establish an exclusive metallic currency as the medium of all dealings throughout the Union, and, also, to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor so that the rich employer may be able to sell his manufactures at a lower price. No, sir, I deny the correctness of both these propositions; and, in the first place, I, for one, am not in favor of establishing an exclusive metalic currency for the people of this country. I desire to see the banks greatly reduced in number, and would, if I could, confine their accommodations to such loans or discounts, for limited periods, to the commercial, manufacturing, and trading classes of the community as the ordinary course of their business might render necessary. I never wish to see farmers and mechanics and professional men tempted, by the facility of obtaining bank loans for long periods, to abandon their own proper and useful and respectable spheres, and rush into wild and extravagant speculation. I would, if I could, radically reform the present banking system, so as to confine it within such limits as to prevent future suspensions of specie payments; and, without exception, I would instantly deprive each and every bank of its charter which should again suspend.—Establish these or similar reforms and give us a real specie basis for our paper circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to ten, and afterwards to twenty dollars, and I shall then be the friend, not the enemy, of banks. I know that the existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people that they cannot be abolished, even if this were desirable. To reform, and not to destroy, is my motto. To confine them to their appropriate business, and prevent them from ministering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation by extravagant loans and issues, is all which ought to be desired. But this I shall say: If experience should prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well-regulated banks would afford, without at the same time, continuing to suffer the evils which the wild excesses of the present banks have hitherto entailed upon the country, then I should consider it the lesser evil to abolish them altogether. If the State legislatures shall now do their duty, I do not believe that it will ever become necessary to decide on such an alternative."

Mr. Clay had charged that the friends of the independent treasury desired to reduce the wages of laboring men. As this is the charge which it is now sought to revive, we invite special attention to Mr. Buchanan's reply. It was as follows:

"We are also charged by the senator from Kentucky with a desire to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor. We have been often termed agrarians on our side of the house.—It is something new under the sun to hear the senator and his friend attribute to us a desire to elevate the wealthy manufacturer at the expense of the laboring man and the mechanic. From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the North deserve respect both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! Of all the countries on the earth, we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man. From the very nature of our institutions, the wheel of fortune is constantly revolving and producing such mutations in property that the wealthy man of to-day may become the poor laborer of to-morrow. Truly wealth often takes to itself wings and flies away. A large fortune rarely lasts beyond the third generation, even if it endure so long. We must all know instances of individuals obliged to labor for their daily bread whose grandfathers were men of fortune. The regular process of society would almost seem to consist of the efforts of one class to dissipate the fortunes which they have inherited, whilst another class, by their industry and economy, are regularly rising to wealth. We have all, therefore, a common interest, as it is our common duty, to protect the rights of the laboring man; and if I believed for a moment that this bill would prove injurious to him, it should meet my unqualified opposition.

"Although this bill will not have as great an influence as I could desire, yet, as far as it goes, it will benefit the laboring man as much, and probably more, than any other class of society. What is it he ought most to desire? Constant employment, regular wages, and uniform, reasonable prices for the necessaries and comforts of life which he requires. Now, sir, what has been his condition under our system of expansions and contractions? He has suffered more by them than any other class of society. The rate of his wages is fixed and known, and they are the last to rise with the increasing expansion, and the first to fall when the corresponding revulsion occurs. He still continues to receive his dollar per day, whilst the price of every article which he consumes is rapidly rising. He is at length made to feel that, although he nominally earns as much, or even more than he did formerly, yet, from the increased price of all the necessaries of life, he cannot support his family. Hence the strikes for higher wages, and the uneasy and excited feelings which have at different periods existed among the laboring classes. But the expansion at length reaches the exploding point, and what does the laboring man now suffer? He is for a season thrown out of employment altogether. Our manufactures are suspended; our public works are stopped; our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned; and, whilst others are able to weather the storm, he can scarcely procure the means of bare subsistence."

The reader will be surprised when we state that whatever of foundation there is for the "ten cent" charge is embraced in the extracts which we have made from Mr. Buchanan's speech. Throughout the whole of it there is no sentence or word which gives even plausibility to the charge. From beginning to end the speech abounds in sound, statesmanlike sentiments, which have been fully illustrated by the experience of the last sixteen years.—Our chief purpose in making such liberal quotations is to vindicate the wisdom and firmness and patriotism of Mr. Buchanan. We desired to show how nobly he sustained General Jackson in his struggle with the United States Bank—how faithfully and ably he maintained the democratic position on the independent treasury system—how clearly he comprehended and how forcibly he presented the merits of that system—and how clearly and earnestly he advocated the interests of the laboring man. It is, indeed, strange that the charge of a wish to reduce the wages of laboring men should be based on anything in this speech. But it must be recollected that it was during the remarkable canvass of 1840 that this charge obtained currency. In the then condition of the popular mind, nothing was so absurd or preposterous as not to be acceptable to the depraved taste of the times. This remark is fully illustrated by the manner in which Mr. Buchanan's speech was perverted, and a charge deduced from it which was in direct contradiction of the speech itself.

Amongst others who undertook to answer

Mr. Buchanan's speech was the Hon. John Davis, of Massachusetts—he that was usually known as "honest John Davis." He assumed in his argument, directly in the teeth of the fact, that Mr. Buchanan had advocated the independent treasury on the ground that it would establish an exclusive metallic currency. Starting with this erroneous assumption, he argued to show that it would bring down the wages of labor to the standard of prices in countries where the currency is exclusively metallic. To this speech when published, there was an appendix, in which he introduced a table showing that in some of the exclusively metallic countries of Europe laborers only received ten cents a day. Putting the speech and the appendix together, the hint was taken, and a clamor raised that the democrats were in favor of reducing the wages of labor to ten cents a day.

In a subsequent speech made on the 3d of March, 1840, Mr. Buchanan denounced the charge against him in the strongest language, saying:

"Self-respect, as well as the respect which I owe to the Senate, restrains me from giving such a contradiction to this allegation as it deserves. It would surely not be deemed improper, however, in me, if I were to turn to the senator and apply the epithet which he himself has applied to the proposition he imputes to me, and were to declare that such an imputation was a 'flagitious' misrepresentation of my remarks."

Mr. Buchanan repeated his real position as laid down in his original speech, as follows:

"In my remarks I stated distinctly what legislation would, I thought, be required to accomplish this purpose. In the first place, I observed that the banks ought to be compelled to keep in their vaults a certain fair proportion of specie compared with their circulation and deposites; or, in other words, a certain proportion of immediate specie means, to meet their immediate responsibilities. 2d. That the foundation of a specie basis for our paper currency should be laid by prohibiting the circulation of bank notes, at the first under the denomination of ten, and afterwards under that of twenty dollars. 3d. That the amount of bank dividends should be limited. 4th. And, above all, that, upon the occurrence of an other suspension, the doors of the banks should be closed at once, and their affairs placed in the hands of commissioners. A certainty that such must be the inevitable effect of another suspension would do more to prevent it than any other cause. To reform, and not to destroy, was my avowed motto. I know that the existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people that they cannot be abolished, even if this were desirable.

"Such a reform in the banking system as I have indicated would benefit every class of society; but, above all others, the man who makes his living by the sweat of his brow.—The object at which I aimed by these reforms was not a pure metallic currency, but a currency of a mixed character; the paper portion of it always convertable into gold and silver, and subject to as little fluctuation in amount as the regular business of the country would admit. Of all reforms, this is what the mechanic and the laboring man ought most to desire. It would produce steady prices and steady employment, and, under its influence, the country would march steadily on in its career of prosperity without suffering from the ruinous expansions and contractions and explosions which we have edured during the last twenty years. What is most essential to the prosperity of the mechanic and laboring man? Constant employment, steady and fair wages, with uniform prices for the necessaries and comforts of life which he must purchase, and payment for his labor in a sound currency."

After restating further his arguments as presented in his speech of January 22, Mr. Buchanan said, in reference to the reduction of the wages of laboring men:

"I contended that it would not injure, but greatly benefit, the laboring man to prevent the violent and ruinous expansions and contractions to which our currency was incident, and by judicious bank reform to place it on a settled basis. If this were done, what would be the consequence? That, if the laboring man could not receive as great a nominal amount for his labor as he did 'in the days of extravagant expansion,' which must always under our present system be of short duration, he would be indemnified, and far more than indemnified, by the constant employment, the regular wages, and the uniform and more moderate prices of the necessaries and comforts of life, which a more stable currency would produce. Can this proposition be controverted? I think not. It is too plain for argument. Mark me, sir, I desire to produce this happy result, not by establishing a pure metallic currency, but 'by reducing the amount of your bank issues within reasonable and safe limits, and establishing a metallic basis for your paper circulation.' The idea plainly expressed is, that it is better, much better, for the laboring man, as well as for every other class of society except the speculator, that the business of the country should be placed upon that fixed and permanent foundation which would be laid by establishing such a bank reform as would render it certain that bank-notes should be always convertible into gold and silver.

"And yet this plain and simple exposition of my views has been seized upon by those who desire to make political capital out of their perversion; and it has been represented far and wide that it was my desire to reduce wages down to the prices received by the miserable serfs and laborers of European despotisms. I shall most cheerfully leave the public to decide between me and my traducers. The senator from Massachusetts, after having attributed to me the intention of reducing the wages of labor to the hard-money standard, through the agency of the independent treasury bill, has added, as an appendix to his speech, a statement, made by the senator from Maryland, [Mr. MERRICK,] of the prices of labor in these hard-money despotisms; and it is thus left to be inferred that I am in favor of reducing the honest and independent laborer of this glorious and free country to the same degraded condition. The senator ought to know that there is too much intelligence among the laboring classes in this highly favored land to be led astray by such representations."

Letter of Hon. T. L. Clingman to his Constituents.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Hon. Edwin G. Reade, one of my colleagues, some time since published a letter which seemed chiefly intended as a reply to my address to you dated March 16, 1856. This publication consisted chiefly of extracts from writings and speeches of mine, and of criticisms and strictures on my course as a public man.

There was nothing in it, however, that seemed to require any reply from me, because most of his objections to my political conduct had formerly, again and again, been brought forward with more force and as much unfairness, and had been as often conclusively refuted. As far as he assails my consistency, his letter appears to be made up of scraps of paragraphs and sentences torn from their context, and thus made to favor views opposite to my real opinions. As you were familiar with my course as a whole, and had repeatedly given judgment in my favor, I have at no time apprehended injury form this publication. I have been informed, however, that some of the know-nothings, and other opponents of mine, are attempting to misrepresent my reasons for not having said anything in reply, and I therefore avail myself of a little leisure to notice such of the points embraced in it as have reference to the political contest now going on in the country.—I have no desire to keep up a controversy with my colleague, for I made no reference to him in any way, nor; on the other hand, shall I complain if he thinks my opinions and former course more important subjects for public discussion than any other matter now before the country. I shall only notice some of the more prominent points made by him, which possibly, if unheeded, might tend to mislead the uninformed.

To sustain the peculiar doctrines of the know nothing or American party, he made a quotation from a speech of mine, delivered January 6, 1845, as follows:

"And if the foreign Catholics, or foreigners generally, continue banded together, with a view of controlling the elections of the country, there will be *aroused antagonistic feelings in the hearts of all true Americans* which will *sweep away the party* to which they have attached themselves."

The sentence following it, in the same speech, is in these words:

"But, sir, I wish it distinctly understood that I am for no native-American party; I care not whether a man may have been born under the icy zone which girts the pole, or in the torrid clime; where the morning sun is first seen, or at the place of its going down, if he comes to this land and, after the residence prescribed by law, and in the manner provided, takes an oath to support the constitution, and adopts with it an American heart, American feelings, determining then to uphold the rights and interests of this country against all others, that man will I take by the hand and welcome as an American citizen should be by his fellows."

If this sentence had been copied by my colleague with its fellow immediately preceding, it would have been clear to every one that, even at that time, I was utterly opposed to the formation of any such party as he belongs to. On the contrary, I regarded such a party as more mischievous than the abuses which I was condemning. Those who have read the whole speech know to what I had reference. Nearly twelve months previous there had occurred a very serious disturbance in Philadelphia, in consequence of a collision between some of the foreigners and Catholics and native citizens, during which some were killed on both sides, and Catholic churches burnt by the mob. In the midst of that excitement a native-American party was formed, and Mr. Clay was adopted as its candidate. This circumstance, taken in connexion with the violent war waged against the foreigners and Catholics, very naturally drove most of them into opposition to Mr. Clay. Under the excitement of that very heated canvass, those foreigners and Catholics were guilty of the excesses which I condemned, and I did therefore say that if they "continue banded together with a view of controlling the elections of the country," they would create a successful opposition to the party with which they were associated. But, in point of fact, this was not the case. On the contrary, it is well known that in the next presidential election, that of 1848, the foreigners and Catholics were divided, like the native citizens, between General Taylor and General Cass, and, therefore, there was not the slightest excuse for hostility to them on the part of native Americans. As the condition upon which my prediction was made did not occur, of course the prophecy could not be realized, and hence the gentleman's hopes of success for his American party, which seem to be mainly built on this prediction of mine, are destined to fall to the ground.—When, therefore, discomfiture overtakes his American party, I hope he will, on reflection, not allow his faith in me as a prophet to be shaken.

Mr. Reade, in the next place, refers to my statement that, the abolition movement in this country has received its main strength from the support given it by the British government and a portion of its aristocracy, and adopts the statement as true. He then insists that because the policy of that foreign government is hostile to us, we ought to be opposed to those foreigners who emigrate to this country. It is singular that my colleague should be ignorant of the well-known fact that, in Great Britain, as well as in most of the European countries, the body of the people are opposed to their own government and hostile to its policy. For that reason, the government keeps up a large standing force to compel the people to submission. On one occasion, when the people of London were about to hold a meeting to complain of the oppression under which they suffered, the government employed as many as one hundred and fifty thousand men to repress any outbreak that might occur. It thus happens that most of those who emigrate and come to this country are inspired with feelings of hostility to their own governments, and manifest the most decided opposition to all movements that are favored by the governments they have abandoned. Most of the emigrants from the British dominions are Irishmen, and it is well known that they have, both in war and in peace, shown themselves true Americans, and especially hostile to Great Britain. It is a rare thing to find an Irishman who is an abolitionist. The Irish and other foreign citizens were the persons who supported the authorities at Boston, and prevented the abolitionists from rescuing the runaway negro Burns. It was because these people upheld the constitution and laws against the native abolitionists that my colleague's know nothing party, when it came into power in Massachusetts, disbanded the military companies composed of foreigners, and refused to allow them the privilege of supporting the government of their adopted country. The fact is undeniable that since the anti-slavery movement has become so formidable the great body of foreigners in the North have acted with the friends of the constitution and of the South against the *native* abolitionists. Is it not, therefore, strange that Mr. Reade, a citizen of a southern State, should advise his constituents to *join the native abolitionists* in making war upon the foreigners because these foreigners are friends of our own section?—Might he not, in direct terms, as well ask you to turn abolitionist yourselves as to advise you to co-operate with our enemies? The only advantage that has resulted from the know nothing or native-American organization, is that its movement has tended to make the foreign votes still more decided in their support of the constitution and the rights of the South. On the other hand, the men who are endeavoring to carry out the abolition policy of the British government are native Americans, led on by Giddings, Seward, Hale, Chase, Sumner, Wilson, and the like, whose birth was on our own soil.

My colleague also argues that, to put down the abolitionists, we should join his American party. This is a singular remedy, when it is remembered that the great majority of this party are abolitionists themselves, or free-soilers. In the northern States, where alone it has had the control, more than nineteen-twentieths are anti-slavery men. My colleague must remember that, out of about one hundred members of Congress which that party has from the North, not one could be found who would vote for Aiken against Banks, who was an avowed free-soiler and abolitionist. That small fragment of the American or know-nothing party of the North with which he professes to act, and which nominated Mr. Fillmore, is in a minority in every one of the free States. If, therefore, you should follow his advice and join his party, you will either go into an organization which is thoroughly abolitionized or you must act with a small squad of men who are in the minority everywhere, and who are not able to bring to your aid one congressional vote.

On the other hand, looking to the results of the elections for the last twelve months, there is reason to believe that the democracy will be able to carry a majority of the northern States. As they at this time all stand on sound principles, it is therefore, even as a matter of mere policy, independently of what is right in itself, your duty to act with them. But my colleague says that they have as a party only one-third of the members of Congres, and are, therefore, too feeble to help you, &c. The members of the present Congress from the North were elected year before last. Then there was a sudden combination of the abolitionists and the know-nothings; and by their joint attack, violent and secret as it was, the democracy were cut down, and a free-soil know-nothing Congress elected. But seeing the mischief likely to result from this, many patriotic whigs within the last twelve months have united with the democrats, and enabled them to carry the State elections; and could they have at the same time voted for members of Congress, we should have had an entirely different representation in the present House. Is it not strange that a gentleman in the position of Mr. Reade should not know that the elections of members of Congress in the North took place two years ago, or in 1854, and not last year, in 1855? You would naturally suppose that even if he did not read any of the newspapers when at home, he would at least, by a few months' association with the northern members, have ascertained at what periods their elections come off, and thus avoided the mistakes which he makes on the 10th page of his pamphlet.

My colleague also assails President Pierce on the ground that there are among his appointees to office free-soilers. The men alleged to be of that class hold comparatively subordinate stations; and on behalf of the President it is contended that in every instance, before any such were appointed, they were understood to have previously abandoned their former obnoxious views, and adopted the national principles of the democratic platform of the Baltimore Convention of 1852. But, to test my colleague's consistency, let us see how Mr. Fillmore stands on this question. He is presented by Mr. Reade for your suffrages as a man without fault. In my canvass last summer I had occasion to put this matter right, and I repeat what I then in substance said.—The three members of Mr. Fillmore's cabinet from the free States were Messrs. Webster, Corwin, and Hall. Messrs. Corwin and Hall both, during their congressional course, showed themselves, in their speeches and votes, to be not only free-soilers, or Wilmot proviso men, but thoroughly anti-slavery in all respects, neither of them, to my knowledge, having differed with the abolitionists on any practical question. Mr. Webster himself had repeatedly voted for the Wilmot proviso, and on one occasion claimed the authorship of that principle, and said that Wilmot had "stolen his thunder." In his speech of the 7th of March, 1850, which was regarded as conciliatory in its tone, he said that he would not vote to put the Wilmot proviso on the Mexican territory, because in that territory slavery was already excluded by the existing law, and the proviso was unnecessary. In making this statement, I do not wish to detract from the general liberality of Mr. Webster's views on that occasion. As to Mr. Fillmore's appointments in the North to foreign missions and other high stations, they were in every instance, as far as I know, made from the ranks of the free-soilers or Wilmot-proviso men. By free-soilers I intend to designate all those who were in favor of Congress, by its legislation, excluding slavery from the territory of the United States. A great many of these appointees of Mr. Fillmore were by their service in Congress, personally known to me, and as far as I know or believe, they were all in that sense free-soilers. If he ever did make an appointment in a free State to any office of a person who had shown himself willing that the common territories of the Union should be open to southern men and their slave property, as well as the northern ones, I do not know it, and have no reason to believe it. Nor did Mr. Fillmore, in making these appointments, require the individuals to renounce their former views.

The case, then, between General Pierce and Mr. Fillmore ought to be thus stated: General Pierce appointed a few men who had been free-soilers to inferior offices, after they had renounced their former views and professed conservative national sentiments, while Mr. Fillmore appointed from the North to all offices, high and low, none but free-soilers, without requiring them to renounce any previous opinions.

If, therefore, Mr. Reade is opposed to [Pierce for the reason stated by him, he ought, if consistent, to oppose Fillmore with ten times as much zeal. I regret to be compelled to go into this matter, because Mr. Fillmore, when President, in accordance with his oath of office, showed himself willing to execute the laws as well for the benefit of the South as the North; and was in other respects conservative in his administration. But, gentlemen, waiving further notice of Mr. Reade's letter, the principal points of which I have sufficiently examined, let us turn our attention to the presidential candidates before the country.

James Buchanan, the nominee of the democracy, is a statesman admirably fitted for the station of Chief Executive of the United States. His opponents are charging him with having held certain erroneous opinions forty years ago, in his youth. With as much fairness it might be affirmed that Mr. Fillmore was an abolitionist, because, at a much later day—viz: 1838—when a candidate for Congress, he declared himself in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and of other kindred anti-slavery measures. I have not used such a charge against him; not that I was aware that he had ever expressly retraced these opinions, but because I supposed that his experience at Washington had induced him to abandon or modify those earlier views. Mr. Buchanan expressly and frankly, at an early day, avowed his change of opinion; and for the last thirty years has shown by his entire life, both as a politician and a man, that he was a sound republican, and national, and liberal to the South. In 1845 he gave an able and manly support to the annexation of Texas. After the acquisition of the Mexican territory, he, in concert with the entire South, used his best efforts to get the Missouri line extended to the Pacific; and, after all prospect of effecting this was defeated by northern votes, he then sustained the compromise measures of 1850, including the fugitive-slave law. Though abroad during the struggle on the Kansas and Nebraska act, yet, immediately on his return, he avowed himself, in the most emphatic terms, the friend of the measure; affirming not only its constitutionality, but also its justice, propriety, and necessity. Since his nomination he has endorsed most thoroughly the sound and national platform of the Democratic Convention. His intellectual abilities, his moderation, prudence, and conservatism as a statesman, as well as his long experience, and extensive information, and dignity and courtesy of manner as a gentleman, all go to form a character every way worthy of the high station for which he has been nominated. As to his colleague on the ticket, John C. Breckenridge, an intimate acquaintance for four years, during our joint congressional service, authorizes me to say that he is, in all respects, eminently qualified for the office of Vice President of the United States.

Our opponents, the black republicans, have nominated Col. J. C. Fremont for the presidency. Col. Fremont is a native of South Carolina, but a citizen, I believe, of California, from which State he served for a few months as a senator, elected by the democratic party. He has subsequently abandoned that party, and avowed himself a free-soiler, and opposed to slavery generally. To this latter circumstance his nomination is understood to be owing. Though formerly an officer in the army, he was seldom, if ever, in a battle; though a senator for a little while, he is understood never to have spoken or made a motion in the Senate; and, as a statesman, he has no record at all. A native of the state of South Carolina, he joins those whose sole bond of union is hostility to the section in which he was born. Indebted to the democracy for the only political position he ever had, he lends himself to their enemies, and has recently declared that he belongs neither to the democratic nor whig party, or know nothing, or abolition party, but that he is simply opposed to slavery extension, &c.

The adoption of such a candidate shows the governing principle of the organization he represents, viz: that hostility to the rights of the South overrides with them all other questions.

Such a ticket has no claims on your support, and probably will have no electors appointed in our State. They hope, however, to divide and distract the South by means of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore by the know-nothings, and will, therefore, leave those allies in fact, if not in intention, to manoeuvre as well as they can to defeat, or at least damage, the democratic candidates.

The contest, then, is really between the democratic party, purified by losing its free-soil elements and strengthened by the accession of patriotic and intelligent whigs, and all the anti-slavery factions combined in a party appropriately designated black republican.—As to Mr. Fillmore, he is no more really in the struggle than was Mr. Tyler in the contest of 1844 between Clay and Polk. He is not expected to get a single vote in the free States; and votes given to him in the South would only tend to throw the election into the present House of Representatives, and thus give the black-republicon candidate a second chance to be elected, if he failed before the people. I know that certain politicians in the South are trying to create a different impression. They or their friends are candidates for office, and hope to sustain themselves in their several localities by deceiving the people as to Mr. Fillmore's chances. I do not, of course, intend to include my colleague, Mr. Reade, amongst them. As he is so unacquainted with the past history of the country as not to know that Mr. Fillmore ever appointed free-soilers to office, it is not strange that he should not see through the game that is attempted to be played. I give him credit for really believing that his candidate has some chance of success. But, in all sincerity, I would say to you, fellow-citizens, that if you wish to help the black republicans, it would be more manly for you to vote directly for their candidate. If you hesitate between their man and that of the democracy, it would be better for you to decline to vote at all. You would thus save your credit as men of common sense, and escape the derision and laughter of the abolitionists, which you would incur if thus easily humbugged and cheated.

But, gentlemen, candor as a man and duty as a representative compel me to say to you that, in my judgment, the success of the black republican candidate, with its necessary consequences, will most probably be fatal to the existence of the government. It is my solemn conviction that if the national democratic party were destroyed to-day the Union of the States would not endure for two years longer. It is the force of this truth which is causing wise men and patriots, without regard to former party associations and prejudices, to take their stand with those who intend to make a great effort for the maintenance of the government of Washington. As North Carolina will have the honor of firing the first gun in this great battle, so a decisive triumph there will tend powerfully to encourage and strengthen the friends of the constitution and the Union everywhere.

Respectfully, T. L. CLINGMAN.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, June 20, 1856.

The Mock Election at New Orleans--The Polls Seized by Ruffians--Assassination, Brutality and Outrage of an Armed and Drunken Mob.

The following is from the New Orleans *Courier* of the 2d, one of the very ablest and most reliable papers of the South:

Mob law again reigned supreme over the city of New Orleans yesterday. From the tone of the Know Nothing press and from the conversation of men of respectability who belong to the Know Nothing party, we were in some hopes that the election would have passed off in a peaceable and orderly manner. We, in common with most of Democrats, were much disappointed.

The paid and salaried bullies of the K. N. party, armed to the teeth, began early in the morning going in gangs of twenties and thirties from one precinct to another. In some instances as many as ten carriage loads were counted in one squad. Where they found themselves in the complete and undisputed possession of the polls they passed on to another precinct—where they did not, they left just as many of their ruffianly band as they thought necessary.

Whenever a naturalized citizen offered to vote every possible impediment was thrown in the way. In repeated instances as the oath was being tendered to voters; they were seized by the collar or hair; dragged away from the polls, beaten, kicked; and otherwise insulted. There was no safety for any Democrat at more than half the polls at ten o'clock A. M. At twelve o'clock there was not a single precinct which was not in full possession of Know Nothing bullies. After two o'clock it is doubtful whether there were ten Democratic votes polled in the entire city. For a Democrat to offer to vote after that hour would have been to put his life in useless jeopardy.

The Democratic ticket stands at most of the precincts were destroyed by ruffians as often as they were set up, and in many of the precincts all the Democratic tickets were stolen.

At the Eleventh Precinct, from the best reports we could gather, an assault was made upon Mr. Joseph Genois and Mr. Bernard Avegno, when a Sicilian, name unknown, armed with a cutlass, interfered in their defense. Mr. Trepagnier, Clerk of the First District Court, arrived at this moment, seized the Sicilian and threw him down, but he instantly rose to his feet, grappled Trepagnier around the neck, when they fell together, the Sicilian stabbing him as they fell. They arose and grappled again, and fell in the same manner, the Sicilian repeating his thrusts until he had stabbed Trepagnier four or five times.

Meantime several shots from revolvers were fired at the Sicilian, some four or five of which took effect upon Trepagnier. After the latter had finally fallen; it is supposed mortally wounded, the Sicilian flourished his cutlass around, and having driven back the crowd for a few feet he ran away bleeding from many wounds, and succeeded in making his escape.

Whether the Sicilian ran in that direction or not the K. N. crowd rushed down to the Marine Hotel, on the levee opposite to the lower market. They went to the door of a room in the second story, which was locked, burst it in and killed a woman, supposed to be a Sicilian, by shooting and stabbing. The cuts and stabs on her body were nearly a hundred in number. The Sicilians had not left the house during the morning. It was an act of mere brutal insane fury—the most horrible that has ever occurred in this city.

About one o'clock a large gang of Know Nothings, not less than seventy-five in number, came back to the Eleventh Precinct.—They found the polls closed, and when they learned how the voting had been up to the time of the affray they raised a loud shout. One of the gang then mounted a table, and made a short harangue. (Another yell from the crowd.) A minute afterward an old Frenchman, whose name we did not learn, who was standing quietly by, was struck several times—once with the leg of a table, once with a large hickory cane, and at last knocked down with a piece of plank about eight feet long, in the hands of a young man about twenty-two or three. He was insensible, and was unable to stand for a long time afterward.

After this deed of chivalry, the Knights of the Lantern raised the cry "For the Sixth Ward!" and filed off in about the same number with which they had come.

But we are weary of chronicling these acts of assasination, brutality and outrage. Armed and drunken mobs had possession of the polls. There was in reality no election at all.

About one o'clock Mayor Lewis published the following proclamation:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS,
City Hall, June 2.

To the Citizens of New Orleans: WHEREAS, having received authentic reports from many of the precincts of the city, that bands of lawless men have taken possession of the several polls and are preventing, by violence and intimidation, peaceful citizens from exercising the electoral franchise; and the police being completely disorganized, from resignations and refusals to do duty, I therefore, as Mayor of the city, call upon all good citizens immediately to repair to the office and enroll themselves as a body of special police; to preserve and maintain order.

JOHN L. LEWIS, Mayor.

To this call only thirty-eight responded—a number far too small to restore freedom of suffrage to the polls—to arrest any of the criminals, or to check the universal anarchy that reigns throughout our city.

The election returns were not made out last night—it will be two or three days before the votes will be officially counted and the result of the voting announced. We give imperfect returns of the average votes or majorities in another place.

From such notes of the voting as we saw it appears that but little more than half of the regular vote of the city was polled. *Violence and bullyism have prevented at least four thousand Democratic votes from being polled!* With fair and peaceful voting our majority would have been very large. A more complete burlesque upon the elective franchise was never before perpetrated.

At the late hour at which we write it is impossible to obtain definite information as to the scenes to which we have alluded, nor to refer to many circumstances of brutal mob violence which were brought to our knowledge. We will endeavor soon to give a faithful history of the deeds of this blackest day in the annals of New Orleans.

YESTERDAY'S DOINGS.—The city election is over. The polls opened at eight o'clock yesterday morning and closed at six o'clock in the evening, except where, on account of the flagrant outrages committed around them and the danger of their own lives, the judges of election closed them before the hour designated by law.

The whole proceeding was a most tragical farce. It is impossible, in the present excited and almost anarchical state of the city, to obtain anything like accurate particulars of what occurred at the various precincts; but enough is known to render it certain that the so-called election is a mere mockery, and will have to be annulled in some form or other by the supreme power of the State.

Very early in the morning many ruffians, acting in the interest of the Know Nothing party, took possession of the polls. No Democrats were allowed to vote, except a few of the most prominent. Whenever any one would come up to offer his vote, some person would demand to see the ticket before it was offered to the judges. In case of refusal, the voter would be knocked down and brutally beaten, or stabbed or shot, as the case might be. If the ticket was Democratic he received the same treatment.

The injured and killed are too numerous to mention, even if we had an accurate return of their names. The whole day has been a disgrace to the city of New Orleans, which it will take long years of good conduct to efface.

We understand that proceedings are about to be taken, by some of the most prominent of our citizens, to set aside the election. Of course some such thing must be done. The recognition of officers elected under such circumstances would be a libel on self government. Some of those on the Know Nothing ticket are esteemed in private life as honorable gentlemen. We presume, of course, they will be most anxious, of all others, to set aside the villanies of the murderous scoundrels who attempted to disgrace them by their support.—*New Orleans Courier, June 4.*

☞Mr. Gilmer seems to be determined to have all the Eastern appointments to suit himself, as it was with the Western. We observe that he has added Columbia, Tyrrell, where he will be to-day, and Washington, Beaufort, where he will be on Monday next. He has omitted both Martin and Currituck Counties, in which Gov. Bragg was anxious to speak; and we presume the Governor left Mr. Gilmer temporarily for the purpose of visiting Currituck. Mr. Gilmer must be exceedingly anxious to get clear of Gov. Bragg. He made the Western appointments without consulting the Governor; and if the Governor had not written to him, it is more than probable that Mr. Gilmer would have left Greensborough for Cherokee without communicating with him at all on the subject. This has been denied by unscrupulous K. N. presses, but Mr. Gilmer knows it to be so. Mr. Gilmer also remembers that he informed Gov. Bragg that when they got West they would, together, make the Eastern appointments.—How has he redeemed his pledge? He has not redeemed it at all, but persists thus far in the campaign in making the appointments to suit himself. We state *facts*—let the K. N. organs rage. But Mr. Gilmer will not get away from Gov. Bragg by any such course as this. The Governor, we are assured, will be *with him* generally all along through the campaign, as he will be *ahead of him*, by many thousands, on the first Thursday in August.—*Raleigh Standard.*

GOV. BRAGG.—We learn (says the Raleigh Standard,) that Gov. Bragg is more than sustaining his high reputation as a debater in the Eastern part of the State. His speech at Jackson, Northampton, on the 9th instant, is represented to have been one of the ablest and most effective efforts of his life; and a friend writes us as follows of his speech in Murfreesboro' on the 10th:

"A large crowd greeted the Gubernatorial candidates in this place on the 10th. Gov. Bragg fully sustained his reputation as an able and eloquent speaker. His address of two hours was a lucid train of argument irrefutable and irresistible. We were delighted with him, and look for his re-election by a largely increased majority. Several gentlemen who heard Gov. Bragg's exposition of Know Nothingism declared that every word was true. These gentlemen were once members of the Order, but *they will vote for Buchanan and Bragg.*"

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The steamer Asia has arrived, with Liverpool dates of the 14th.

Much excitement prevailed relative to American affairs. The Times and Post demand the dismissal of Dallas, but it is not generally supposed that he will be. Liverpool and Manchester had issued peace addresses to the people of America, and the feeling of the people was strongly for peace. The Government, however, talks hostile. Palmerston and Clarendon had stated that they had not decided as to the dismissal of Dallas.

Lord John Russell proposed a motion of inquiry into the intentions of Government, as it was evident the people desired peace. The articles in the Times and Post are studiously offensive to the United States. They demand the dismissal of Dallas and the application of force to the United States. The Manchester peace address received 8 000 signatures in a few hours. Several ships of war have been ordered to prepare instantly for foreign service—it is supposed for the coast of America. All the commanders of gun-boats at Portsmouth had been called to port, and it is said the admirals have received instructions for active service.

It is asserted that the French Consul at Port au Prince has received instructions to say that France will not permit the invasion of Dominica.

Col. Thomas H. Benton accepts the nomination for Governor of Missouri, and is making arrangements to stump the State.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, July 3, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " JOHN M. CLEMENT, of Davie,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

DAVID COLEMAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:

MARCUS ERWIN.

FOR SHERIFF:

G. W. HAMPTON.

☞ Mr. Buchanan's letter of acceptance, and various articles prepared for this week's issue, are unavoidably deferred.

Mr. Clingman's Letter.

In another part of to-day's paper will be found a capital letter from Hon. T. L. Clingman, in reply to the letter of Hon. E. G. Reade. Mr. Clingman is justly severe upon his assailant, and we predict that Mr. Reade will hereafter be too busy to devote any more of his time to attacks upon Mr. Clingman.

Mr. Reade's letter attracted but little attention in this part of the country. From the fulsome adulations heaped upon it by a portion of the Know Nothing press, the people were led to expect something remarkable.—But when the document came to hand it was so "stale, flat and unprofitable;" its unfairness so palpable, and its perversions of truth so glaring, that it was thought to be hardly entitled to contempt. It went up, in K. N. puffs, like a rocket; and came down, when the people had seen and read it, like a brick. An old gentleman in Burke was asked how he liked it. He replied, the only part of it worth reading is the extracts from Clingman's letter.

Mr. Clingman has exposed some of Mr. Reade's garbling, corrected some of his errors, and brought to light many facts which are of great moment to the Southern people at this particular time. Read his letter attentively, then hand it to your neighbor, and keep it in circulation.

☞ In this paper will be found a complete and triumphant refutation of the infamous "ten cent" slander against Mr. Buchanan.—No honest man will hereafter give currency to the charge.

☞ The candidates for the Commons in Cherokee county are: John Rolen, Southern Rights Whig; C. M. Stiles, K. N.; Madison Curtis, old line Whig; and N. G. Phillips, Democrat.

☞ Rev. P. W. Edwards, of Haywood county, has our thanks for a list of ten subscribers sent us a few days since, in addition to many sent previously. Reader, go and do likewise.

West Point.

The annual examination of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, closed a few days since. Forty-eight young gentlemen graduated, all of whom are now entitled to the commission of Brevet Lieutenant in the Army. Among the graduates, we observe the name of Charles C. Lee, son of Mr. Stephen Lee, of this vicinity.

McDowell County.

Jason C. Whitson, Esq., is the Anti-Know Nothing candidate for the House of Commons in McDowell. He has no opposition yet.—Mr. Whitson is a strong man, and we predict his triumphant election over any competitor who can be brought against him.

Messrs. Coleman and Vance. "The System!"

We bring to the attention of the community, the following charges of the Asheville Spectator of last week, against Mr. Coleman. They are the same made by Mr. Vance upon the stump, and repelled time and again by Mr. Coleman, and we therefore bring the pair, the editor and his candidate, before the bar of public opinion, and ask—are the charges *fair*—are they *manly*—are they TRUE?

The Spectator says:

"Mr. Coleman's breaches of Promise, &c.—He promised the people when he was a candidate, two years ago, that he would not go into a Democratic caucus for Senator, but would vote for Mr. Clingman first, last, and all the time. Soon after he went to the Legislature, he *did* go into a Democratic caucus; and he *did not* vote for Mr. Clingman for Senator a single time."

The people will remember very well that Mr. Coleman's often repeated declaration was this: "He would go into no caucus, if so doing would prevent him from giving Mr. Clingman his most efficient support—for this end, he was for him for Senator, first, last and all the time." He never promised "*he would not go into a Democratic caucus for Senator.*" Now the Spectator, Mr. Vance, and the District know, that Mr. Clingman was at Raleigh during the caucus, and advised Mr. Coleman and all his friends to go into it, as the only place where they could give him an "efficient support," and that Mr. Coleman in this, as well as in voting for the nominees, (as he was in honor bound to do after losing,) acted throughout under Mr. Clingman's special advice and request.

The notable feature of this charge is—that Messrs. *Hyman* and *Vance* should denounce Mr. Clingman's most active friend in the Assembly, as not true to Mr. Clingman! Does not hypocrisy and deceit show itself in every line?

The Spectator thus goes on:

"It will also be recollected that Mr. Coleman told the people, two years ago, that he was in favor of a Convention to make the necessary amendments to the Constitution. On page 99 of the Senate journal for the session, it will be found that Mr. Coleman voted *against* Gov. Graham's bill providing for the holding of a Convention for the purpose above indicated."

This paragraph contains only two misstatements—one insinuated, the other spoken out.

First: Mr. Coleman never told the people he was in favor of such a bill as Mr. Graham's. This bill was for calling a Convention by a mere majority vote of the Legislature. Mr. Coleman and Mr. Woodfin, in their canvass, both agreed that it needed a two thirds vote. (See Constitution of North Carolina, Amendments, Art. 4, Sec. 1.

Secondly: Mr. Coleman *did not* vote against Mr. Graham's bill, or any other open Convention bill; and Senate Journal, page 99, shows no such thing. Both Mr. Graham's bill and Mr. Mitchell's, (for calling a Convention by a two thirds vote,) were introduced as amendments to the Free Suffrage Bill; the motion being to "strike out" the Free Suffrage Bill, "and insert a Bill concerning a Convention," &c. But in both cases the question was *divided*, the "Convention" words *cut off*, and the motion put, *only* to "strike out" the Free Suffrage Bill! Had this attempt succeeded, Free Suffrage would have been entirely defeated! For what purpose? The excuse was, a "Convention" motion would follow. But every body knew, and even Mr. Vance admits, there was no earthly chance to get a Convention bill passed. So, Free Suffrage would have been defeated, and in its place we would have had—NOTHING! *This was the object of the move*, and the hope of the *movers*. Pages 99, 106, 107, 184, and 185, Senate Journal, and 314 and 371, House Journal, show that the enemies of Free Suffrage in both Houses voted almost unanimously *with* Mr. Vance on these motions, and against Mr. Coleman. Mr. Coleman voted *against* this "dividing the question," (see Journal, page 106,) and declared in full Senate his wish to vote for a Convention, and that he would have voted for the motion had it been left so that the same vote which "struck out" would "insert" a Convention motion, but declared he would not be *trapped* into helping vote down Free Suffrage, with the certainty, as every body knew, of getting *nothing* in its place. Mr. Vance voted with the enemies of the Bill, to "strike out," and *that alone!* That is, to kill the Bill! *Who* has violated his pledge here?

The Spectator proceeds:

"On page 182 of the same journal it will be found that Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, introduced a proposition to prevent persons who had been convicted of infamous crimes, or criminals and convicts from foreign countries, from voting in this State. Mr. Coleman voted *against* the proposition.

On the next page, 183 it will be found that Mr. Davis, of McDowell, made a motion to the effect that all property, *slaves included*, be taxed according to value. Mr. Coleman voted *against* Mr. Davis' motion.

We submit the above facts without comment, simply asking the reader whether he can support a man who has thus proven faithless to his promises? Let the answer be given on the 7th of August."

These were also introduced as amendments to the Free Suffrage Bill. To show their purpose from their movers—Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, voted *against* the bill; Mr. Davis declared that he would do so henceforth—that he voted for it then only because pledged to his constituents to do so. Their object was well understood. The plotters could not defeat the bill *openly*, and introduced 14 or 15 amendments, (in the two Houses,) to some one or other of which it was known that a large majority of the people of the State are bitterly hostile, in the moral certainty that if they were incorporated into the bill, it would be killed by their representatives in the Assembly; or could it by an *impossibility* escape this fate, it would as certainly be killed by the people, when submitted to them for their final vote. Never was a political conspiracy more foul.

Mr. Coleman and others were in favor of a more just taxation of slaves, and several of the other amendments, and entreated the *conspirators* to bring them forward so as to give these and Free Suffrage both a fair chance, viz: *by separate bills*—which was the only chance, if there was any—and not *swamp* these propositions and Free Suffrage altogether, but in vain. They *said* they wanted Free Suffrage, and these things too—but were resolved only to have them in a way they could not get them!

To Mr. Thomas' proposition, against convicts and criminals, there were these objections: 1st. It applies to *Americans from other States*, as well as foreigners. The law of North Carolina *restores* felons, &c., after four years, on petition to Court and showing a good character since the crime. Why this distinction against native born Americans, of other States? 2nd. It would apply to foreigners convicted of *political* crimes; that is to say, who had opposed tyranny in Austria, Poland and Hungary, &c. What American would punish these men for fighting for their native land? Besides this, our Government is bound by treaties for sending back foreign criminals.

These objections might have been removed, the crimes *defined*, and the proposition put in proper shape, and in a separate bill, so that, though no body saw any particular use in it, yet it would have easily gone through the Assembly, and been submitted to the people, but no! here, as in other instances, they really did not want it, and would not have it, unless it could act as a drag to Free Suffrage!

No one can look fairly over this whole matter, without being convinced of several things.

These amendments were not brought forward *in good faith*. One of the *amenders*, (Mr. Cherry, we think,) was bluffed off in the Senate by the question—"if the amendment you advocate is accepted, will you vote for the bill?" He answered, "No!"

They were universally introduced, and almost unanimously supported, by the enemies of Free Suffrage. With these *Mr. Vance voted throughout*, except the vote on the bill itself, where he dared not go with them.

They were introduced to defeat Free Suffrage. The whole thing was a political conspiracy, and the history of the State shows none other so deep, and so persevering. In this plot Mr. Vance was knee deep—acted with the conspirators, voted with them as long as he dared, and deserves their punishment. As he has done here, no doubt he will do again, if elected. Mr. Coleman has done his duty in the matter throughout; stood up like a man against the frowns or smiles of friend or foe. But Mr. Vance undoubtedly has violated his pledges, and that he knows, and so does the Spectator. Are not they a pretty pair of disciples to have the assurance to charge violated promises on a true man!

☞ W. W. Avery, Esq., is the Democratic Anti Know-Nothing candidate for the Senate in the Burke District. Col. B. S. Gaither, Know Nothing, is his opponent. They are both able men, and the contest will no doubt be a warm one. But contrasting Mr. Avery's position as a national man, standing upon a national platform, which guarantees the rights of every section, with the narrow, bigotted, rotten and sectional structure on which Col. Gaither stands as a know nothing, we cannot doubt for a moment that the people will sustain Mr. Avery.

F. P. Glass, Esq., is the Anti Know-Nothing candidate for the Commons in Burke.—He has the field all to himself as yet. Frank Glass is a popular, whole-souled Southern man, and we confidently hope to have the pleasure of chronicling his election.

Severe Storm—Narrow Escape.

A severe storm passed over this place on Wednesday the 25th ult. The lightning struck several trees in the yard of Mr. J. F. Sullivan, passed into the house, tore up the hearth, and actually set on fire a table cloth in the hands of Mrs. Sullivan. Mrs S. was severely shocked, but not seriously injured.—The following day an outhouse on the premises of Mr. A. B. Chunn, was stricken, and one corner torn off.

Later from California.

New Orleans, June 26.

The Granada brings San Francisco dates of the 5th.

Casey and Cora were hung on the 22d. The funeral of King took place on the same day.—The most perfect decorum was exhibited in these proceedings. The Vigilance Committee had arrested several other desperadoes, among whom was the notorious Yankee Sullivan. On the 1st of June Sullivan committed suicide in his cell, leaving behind him a confession in regard to election frauds. On the 2d of June the opponents of the Vigilance Committee attempted to hold an indignation meeting, but it proved a total failure. It was rumored that Gov. Johnson would endeavor to suppress the revolution, but he had as yet taken no steps. These rumors had created much excitement, and thousands were ready to march from the interior to the relief of the Committee if necessary. The excitement continues and martial law prevails. The Committee are determined to carry out their measures, and continue to make arrests. An opposition was organizing with 700 stand of arms. It was rumored that the committee rooms would be attacked, which were double guarded, with cannon loaded with grape before the doors. All the papers except the Herald side with the Committee.

The Indian hostilities in Oregon had been partially suppressed.

Note from Mr. Clingman.

House of Representatives,
June 26th, 1856.

Sir: I have just read a communication of Prof. E. Mitchell, with reference to the height of the Black Mountain, which will require a reply from me. I forbear to do so now because he states that he will publish a subsequent number. I only wish now to say that he is totally mistaken as to the point regarded by me as the highest, when he uses the following language:

"The highest point in the Black Mountain is very clearly indicated, and its position stated in the above extract, 'the head of the ridge between the north and middle forks of Caney river.' It is the same that was re-discovered by Mr. Clingman last year and represented by him as something before unknown."

This description *does not indicate* the point referred to by me, but one some miles from it. I may add that I have in my possession not only all that Prof. Mitchell has ever published on the subject, but also three manuscript letters written by him successively *for publication*, but which he did not think proper to publish, because each one, at his instance, was submitted to me for examination, and on my pointing out the palpable errors into which he had fallen, he declined to have them published. After I had written him at great length as to the mistakes of the first two, (and he acquiesced in the justice of my objections so far as to object to their publication,) he sent me a third one which he said he would publish, and this too after reading all I had previously written him, and with a full view of the whole matter. In it he selected for the highest point of the Black and as the one last measured by him a peak some six miles distant, or thereabouts, from that which he now assumes is the highest in this communication to the Spectator. The letters I refer to have all been written during the present session of Congress. Though they vary essentially in their statements yet no one of them, any more than those formerly published by him, indicates the peak referred to by me. I shall, whenever Prof. Mitchell is done with his articles, publish what he wrote for that purpose, so that it will appear that taking his own statements to be true, he did not at any time visit the same point by me regarded as the highest. This statement is made in order that I may not be prejudiced until the facts are fully before the public.

Very respectfully, &c.
T. L. CLINGMAN.

Rev. T. W. Atkin,
Editor of News.

☞ We are authorized to announce CAPT. J. J. GREER as a candidate for Sheriff of Henderson county, at the next election. Having served the people of Henderson for five years as a collecting Officer, he takes pleasure in referring to the County Officers for the manner in which he discharged his duties.

GOOD THINGS,

And Plenty of Them!

THE subscriber has, at his Grocery Store, in the south end of Asheville, a great many things calculated to promote the comfort of his fellow-citizens, and which are offered for sale at low prices.

Among the desirable things on hand, he has Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Crackers, Soda, Soda Biscuit, Cakes, Cheese, Sardines, Fish, Pickles of excellent quality and in great variety, Preserved Pears, Peaches, Apricotts, and Prunes; Candies, Raisins, Almonds, English Walnuts, Pecans, and Nuts of every kind; Segars, Snuff, Tobacco, Blacking, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Domestics, Fire Crackers, Lucifer Matches, and a hundred other notions, too tedious to be enumerated.

He is also anxious to close up his outstanding business, and earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either by note or account, to call and settle up, before the 15th of July, as money he must have, to meet his own engagements.

T. C. WINGATE.

June 29, 1856.

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

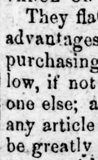
They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* advance on original cost.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower**, than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.



I desire to sell my **FARM**, on the waters of Cane Creek, immediately on the Hickory Nut Turnpike Road, containing

300 ACRES.

There is about 40 or 50 acres of BOTTOM LAND, fine creek bottom, in a good state of cultivation; and about 50 or 60 acres of first rate upland under cultivation. Nearly all the ballance is susceptible of cultivation, and is truly No. 1 upland.

On the premises there is a first rate Apple and Peach

ORCHARD,

Plums, cherries, and a great many varieties of both late and early Fruit.

There is also on the place one of the best Sulphur Springs in Western Carolina.

Any one wishing to purchase can call on me on the premises, or on Jesse S. Smith at Asheville. Terms of sale liberal.

MOSES SMITH.

June 12th, 1856.

Important

FACTS

Which Interest

EVERY PERSON

In Western

N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shallies, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.

Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

REEMS' CREEK

SONS OF TEMPERANCE

HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. Baird, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. ms

THE LAST

WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles wanted**, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

50,000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

12 Dozen

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book on hand and ready for distribution, at ASTON'S.

june 5.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Can be had at this Office.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina, }
Office of the Secretary of State. }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

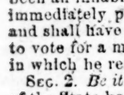
In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.



THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER.

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

BOOKS, BOOKS.

Green Mountain Boys;
Green Mountain Girls;
Horse Shoe Robinson;
Earth and Man;
Miss Murray's Letters;
Dr. Cumming's Works, (26 volumes,)
Charcoal Sketches;
Pocket Letter Writer;

And many others, too numerous to mention, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } { P. M. CRAIGMILES,
R. W. PULLIAM, } { A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,

COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856. eow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

☞ THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.

THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power,* and *cheapness.* Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet,* with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No. 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes.* Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American,* after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1½ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations,* &c. where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash,* and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 60 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $8.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞ *THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane, and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞ *COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞ *IF RHEUMATISM*, attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞ Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb. 7, 1856. 6m

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address.

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.